THE POCKET IN POLITICS.

Ray. Joseph Cook Entertains a Large Audience With His Views on Civil Service,

Examination, Probation, Prohibition, and Political Assessments

The Civil Service Bill Indoesed as an Entering Wedge to Much Needed Referre.

Some Points in Politics in Which the Chinese Excel Us.

The attendance as the Congregational church last evening to hear Dr. Cook was quite large, and was composed mostly of senators, repro sentatives, and chief citizens—office holders. The doctor's subject was "Civil Service Reform." He was introduced by the Hon. Josuph R. Hawley, of Connecticut. The doctor opened by saying that," since the overthrow of the rebellion and the resumption of specie payments there has according to my Juda-ment, no more anapterious event occurred in our history than the passage of the civil service reform bill by the house of representatives yesterday by the overwhelming amierity of three to one."

He then stated that during the eight year ffrom 1789 to 1797) that Weshington occupied the presidential chair there were only nine men turned out of office, and none of them for political reasons: that John Adams from 1797 to 1801, turned out five; that Jefferson (from 1801 to 1809 to ned out thirty-nine; that Madiem from 1800 to 1817) turned out albe, and that John Quincy Adams (from that Madison (from 1/20 to 1817) turned out aline, and that John Quincy Adams (from 1825 to 1829) only turned out two.
"which facts show us," said he, "that in the first half of our existence as an independent nation, we were not subjected to the scheme of giving of spoils to the victors in partisan politics." He then called attention to what he considered a fact, that the bitterness of party contest was diminished. He said that we had "during the latter portion of this stretch of forty or fifty years what is commonly known as

AN ERA OF GOOD PEELING.

AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING.
though there was an abundance of vigor in each of the parties that competed for public favor." Said he, "does any man believe that the first forty years of our history showed that the system of putting into office only the able men and removing only the incompetent and disloyal worked an ill in any of the respects in which the enemies of civil service reform think will follow this bill, if it is carried into effect?" Then, contrasting the first forty years of the history of the government with that which followed the administration of John Quincy Adams, he said, "We must all admit that with the in auguration of Gen. Jackson a change occurred auguration of Gen. Jackson a change occurred which has not worked well in the experiences of modern times." He said, while the younger Admis turned out two, the opponents of Gen. Jackson state that he turned out two thousand. Hesaid that Jackson was the pupil

of Van Baren and Aaron Barr.

Aaron Burr, he said, was actuated by that accursed military principle that soldiers are to be inspirited by promises of pillage; and applying this principle to civil life, Burr thought that spoils were to be used to stimulate political parties to vigor. Said he, "Burr thought that a few men should govern a rty just as a few men govern an army." The spoil system in military affairs," said , "suggested the spoil system in the government of civil affairs-the son is worthy of

He then proceeded to say that the thunder which burst out in congress on Thursday last he heard gathering for five or ten years past, and that he felt the day would come when

IT WOULD BE HEARD AMONG THE PROPLE in congress. Gen. Grant, he said, intro-duced the subject in one of his messages to congress in 1870, and here, after twelve years of agitation, we find the people demanding it. The last elections, said he, manling it. The last elections, said he, disastrous in many patriculars, was nevertheless a victory of the people over party, the destruction of corrupt organizations in both parties. "They were," said he, "a victory of the serious masses of men over interested partisans; they were a triumph of the interests of the country over those of political organizations." Said he, "I find that the people have made up their minds to have something substantial in the way of have something substantial in the way of civil service return, and I think members of congress understand that very well."

Said he, "In New York the question is, "how much are you worth?" In Chicago, 'how are you getting on?" In San Francisco, 'who owns you, the railway monopoly or the Sand Lots? And in Washington, 'are you likely to be elected?" [Laughter.] He said, "It is a matter of supreme concern in congress at this moment to know what the people think on the subject; and I think it is time all men should think that the experience of the last fifty years has been enough to arouse the keenest anxiety as to our practice, and as to whether the spoils system is to continue the

Then, taking up the subject of the growth of our country, he said, when we speak of two hundred millions we do not understand what we mean. Said he: "Europe, stormed over by war; after war, from Charlemague to Napeleon; Europe, sending out of her borders great numbers of emigrants, has yet eight in-habitants to the square mile; and reat numbers of congramts, has yet eight inhabitants to the square mile; and
we have more square miles of arable
soil in North and South America,
more acres through which the plow may be
passed for agricultural purposes than the
whole of Europe." He then proceeded to
compare the United States with Europe, saying, while we had low mountain ranges, Europe had high. In speaking of our form of rope had high. In speaking of our form of government he quoted Herbert Spencer as authority that the republican form of gov-ernment was the best, and that all mations were tending that way. Said he:
"we have set a precedent that the whole civilized world will follow." Then returning to corruption in politics, he said that it was a solemn study; that it was a topic to be studied by the best intellects in the land; that it is a topic to be taken into our closets and made the subject of prayer. "These are the thoughts," said he, "in the masses of the

people and I am the interpreter only."

He then referred to the presidential election in 1876, saying: "I suppose you know who was elected president when Mr. Hayes took Falling to get any manifestation of opinion from the audience either one way or the other, he said: "My democratic friend thinks thus and so about the matter, and my republican friend thinks the democrat is not it, but there are twenty millions of people

THEIR WAY OF THINKING on the subject." He then inquired what Tam

on the subject." He then inquired what Tammany hall means in the city of New York, Answering, he said, "it means a ring within a ring." He then took up the subject of the illiteracy of the people. He said we were in great peril, because of a his fact, After stating the character of the competitive examinations in China and England, and arguing that those countries get the and arguing that those countries go the very best services thereby, he proceeded to consider the bill passed by the house on Thursday last. Said he, "Three great words are to be found in the bill—"examination," House of the countries of the bill—"examination," "probation," and "prohibition," He asked,
"What does examination mean?" "A fair
test of the ability of the candidate," "What
does probation mean?" "A trai of the execdoes probation mean?" "A trial of the executive and moral character through numbers of mentles." "What does prohibitio "The entire abolition of political a) a monts; and for this we are indebte to the gentleman who sits with us to-night-Mr. Hawley," [Great laughter.] Said he, "So far as I know the heart of the nation it beats in entire unaniquity with the senator on the subject of compulsory political amess-ments. The people are determined that that determine form of public contempt shall not peappear in our history."

Quickly leaving this branch of his subject,

OUR WRITTEN CONSTITUTION

with the unwritten constitution of England, Bad ber "The English people speak with order of their constitution, and say it saids; it is not printed; it cannot be tanno in sur manuscriptor parchment; if seem! sais let "Hackstone speaks of it of the wheat work that ever came from the brain of | ing.

man." "But," said the doctor, "our fathers left room for our constitution to grow. It has been amended, and the amendments grow, and they are beginning to be the vital part of American politics, [Applanes.] Then returning to the civil service bill again,

the said: "What more do I want this bill to contain? This is a question to which I should address myself in whispers. I want to the first place a thorough application of this bill. There will be great opposition to it, for it will be found by some that their nephews and uncles will have no better chance in these examinations than the neph-ews and other relatives of other people, and they will find that their recommendations do not avail, but that

THEY MUST GO AND COMPETE The commissioners will be assailed from all aides when they come to execute this law. I want this pressure resisted. [At this point some one in the gallery said "Ameu,"]

After characterizing the bill as an entering wedge into a much-needed reform, he closed by saying: "I part from this theme with one word of practical advice, but which I have no

Catile Quarantine Stations.

The secretary of the tremury sent to the house the report of the treasury cattle commission, which is made after consulting with the collectors of the ports of Portland, floston, New York, Philadelphia, and Balti-more, with a view of securing appropriate sites and building as quarantine stations for sites and buildings as quarantine stations for imported eattle. The report first describes a visit to the Canadian quarantine station at Quebec, and then proceeds to a description of the sites selected at the United States ports mentioned, with the exception of Philadelphia, at which the commission found there had been no importation of cattle since February, 1881, with little probability of any importation for a considerable time to come; therefore they recommend no building. erefore they recommend no building.
In discussing the conditions requisite to se-

tre the admission of American store cattle o Great Britain, the report concludes that it is vain to hope that England will remove he restrictions imposed so long as we fail to how that the last vestage of infection has seen wiped out from our land;" and further, that nothing short of the absolute and unenlable extinction of this disease in the nited States will reopen the British market to our live cattle, and save us those million

The report also discussed the importance of the extinction of lung plugue in America to our home extite industry, and estimates the present yearly losses from lung plague in the United States at from two to three million dollars, and the prospective loss from lung plague at \$50,000,000. The capital repre-The report also discussed the importance of ented by the present yearly losses at 5 cut., would be from forty to sixty millis and that represented by prospective yearly losses at the same rate, at one billion. To prevent this loss the commission estimates the im required to stamp out the lung plague at \$2,000,000, and recommends the requisite leg-islation. The governing principle in all these recommendations is, that the federal government shall forbid the movement of store cattle out of any infected state, territory, or district, except after a quarantina such as is now im-posed on the cattle imported from infected foreign countries. The report recommends that the secretary of the treasury be empowered to order the instant destruction of all cattle or other arrivals, which, in quarantine,

give evidence of dangerous contagious disease.

Our Consul to China. Hon. O. N. Denny, our consul general to China, who is now at the National hotel in this city enjoying a well earned leave, has turned over to the secretary of state \$2,350.90 in gold, collected from his fellow citizens and personal friends in China on account of the Garfield memorial hospital fund. Mr. Denny was popular with the people of Shanghai and the cast, and throughout his stay in the orient ie seems to have taken a broad view of his duties. It was chiefly through his exertions that the telegraph was introduced into the country in the face of a strong prejudice, ment. He had a hard struggle to o this prejudice, but finally succeeded in a measure. He took a lively interest in the acclimatization of fruits, plants, trees, and birds, and among other things he introduced into Oregon, Washington territory, and California, the large Chinese ring-neck pheasant, the red-legged partridge of Shantung province He has sent to California specimens of the lichu or tallow tree, from which the tallow is procured used for candles in Budha worprecured used for candles in budna worship, and the trees are now growing there. While in Oregon he successfully transplanted fruit trees of the Yang-mai, loquot, pang-too, and tomate peach varieties, as well as the tallow tree, bamboo, and tea plant. While abroad he was mainly instrumental in inducing Tong-King-Sing, a progressive Chinese mandarin, to establish a large experimental blooded stock farm in the north of Chins, and since his return he has forwarded to his celestial friend a number of line sheep and a large quantity of valuable seeds, of va ricties unknown there.

Naval Orders.

Master M. L. Wood has been ordered to the Alaska at the Mare Island (Cal.) navy yard; Ensigns Walter M. Constant and James H. Sears to the training ship Portsmouth; En-sign De Witt Coffman to the training ship New Hampshire; Naval Cadet Charles A. Doyen to the Swatara; Gunner George P. Cushman to the Alaska; Lieut, Lewis C. Cushman to the Alaska; Lieut. Lewis C. Heilner, detached from the training ship Colorado, and ordered to the Portsmouth; Lieut. Samuel P. Comley, from the navy yard League island, and ordered to the Portsmouth; Midshipmen F. R. Wall and F. R. Bruinard, from the New Hampshire, and ordered to the Swatara; Midshipman William S. Sims, from the Colorado, and ordered to the Swatara; Gunner William E. Webber. the Swatara; Gunner William E. Webber, from the Alaska, and placed on waiting or-ders; Surgeon George H. Cooke has been granted six months' leave from the 4th inst.

Discharges of Government Cierks.

It is said at the Interior department that only about fifty of the 800 pension office clerks whose temporary appointments expire within the next two months will fail of reappoint-ment. General incliciency is alleged as the cause of their failure to scenre continuance in office, and it is probable that the persons upon whose recommondation they were ap-pointed will be allowed to designate their

Rivers and Harbors.

In response to a house resolution calling for information as to the probable amount of appropriations available for the improvement of rivers and harbors which will be on hand at the close of the current fiscal year, the President to-day transmitted a report from the chief of engineers estimating the amount nt \$5,000,000.

DEPARTMENT JOTS. The national bank notes received for re-

demption amount to \$356,000, receipts from internal revenue were \$541.173.02, and from customs, \$594,606.91.

The superintendent of the railway mail ser-

vice has been informed that C. E. Slocum, of Forreston, Ill., railway postal clerk on the Northwestern railway, shot and killed him-self last night at Chicago. The treasury balance, which was \$111,900,000 restriction of the state of the

Gen. Grant will probably return to New York on Thursday next. On Monday next be will dine with Senator Miller, of California; on Thesday with the secretary of state, and on Weshnesday with the President. The Chinese minister visited Gen. Grant last even-

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK. Its Limits to be Extended-A New Law to

Protect the Game-No Exclusive Privileges to be Granted.

On the first of September ultimo the acting

ecretary of the interior, Hon, M. L. Joslyn, agreed to lease to Carroll T. Hobart, of Fargo, Dak., and Henry F. Douglass, of Fort Yates, Dak., 4,440 acres within the Yellowstone national park for hotel purposes. Messrs, Ho-bart & Douglass subsequently associated with them Rufus Hatch, of New York, and a lease was drawn ready for signature to carry out the purpose of the agreement. On the sev-enth of December the senate, at the instance of Mr. Vest, instructed the secretary of the interior to furnish the senate with copies of the agreement and proposed lease, which proposed to grant certain exclusive privileges to the lessees. The matter was then referred to the committee on territories with instruction to investigate the subject, and after a number of hearings by a subcommittee, at which the parties interested were represented, the comword of practical advice, but which I have no right to offer, though I shall venture to act on it myself. When you find a politician who is a fossil on the subject of civil service reform, put him in a museum. Watch him and see that his excentricities are appreciated by the people who are close to him. Let the people who would not have anything to do with civil service reform hunt their holes for they will have need of them, and when the last fox is run down be sure that you are in at the death.

mittee inclines to the conclusion that the Interior department has transcended its authority in making the agreement, and also extending the area of the cast to a line north and south through Cedar mountain, and also extending the agreement, and also extending the agreement and agree to report a bill clearly defining the agreement, and also extending the agreement, and also extending the agreement and agree to report a mittee inclines to the conclusion that the Interritory embraced within the limits of the park, as so extended and increased, shall be renewed and withdrawn from the settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park, or pleasure grounds, benefits of and enjoyment of the people of the United States, and said territory so set apart shall be under the control of the secretary of the interior, and subject to all the provision of sections 2474 and 2475 of the revised stat-utes, except as herein otherwise provided; that the secretary shall make and publish rales for the park, and cause all persons trespassing upon its territory to be removed thereupon, and shall take all measures which he may think neces-sary to carry out the purpose of the act, and the secretary of war is directed to make such details of troops as the secretary of the interior may require for the purpose of preventing, trespassors or intruders from entering the park with the object of destroying its game or for removing such persons from the park. The killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any buffalo, bison, moose, elk, black-talled or white-tailed deer, mountain sheep Rocky mountain goat, antelope, beaver, otter martin, fisher, grouse, prairie clickens, pheasant, fool hen, partridge, quail, wild goose, duck, robin, meadow lark, thrush, gold finch, flicker or yellow hammer, black bfrd, oriole, jay, snowhird, or any of the small pirds commonly known as singing birds, and the taking of fish in the waters of the park by means of seines, nets, traps, or by use of drugs or any explosive substance or com pound, or in any otherway than by hook and line, are prohibited within the limits of the park, under penalty of fine for each offense of not less than \$50 and not more than \$150, or by imprisonment not longer than three months, or both. The possession of dead birds or fish is constituted prima facie evi-dence of violation of this provision; and any person, stage, express, or railway company receiving or transporting such bodies are lia-ble, upon conviction, to forfeit for each of ense \$250, to be recovered by a proceeding in

the nature of an information in the court having jurisdiction.

The secretary of the interior may, in his discretion, grant leases for terms not exceed-ing ten years, of small parcels of ground within the park, but no more ground shall be so leased than is necessary for the hotels or storehouses necessary to the accommodation of visitors, and necessary outhouses, and ice houses, and for gardening or grazing land in connection with said hotels; but no exclusive privilege or monopoly of any kind shall be granted to any person or company or corpora-tion of any purpose within said park; nor shall any lease or contract be made which in any degree or manner interferes with or prevents the free and unrestricted access of the public to all portions of the park. The laws of Montana are made to cover the park which for jurisdictional purposes is made part of Gallatin county. The regulations made and of purposes is made part of Gallatin county. The regulations made and published by the secretary of the interior for control of the park and protection of the game are given the force of the law and penalties for their violation are prescribed.

The secretary of the interior is authorized to appoint a superintendent at an annual salary at \$2,000 and ten assistants at \$500 each, who are given the authority of deputy marshals within the park. The secretary of war is instructed to detail an officer of the engineer corps, who shall survey such roads and

bridges as may be necessary.

Accompanying the bill is a report prepared by the subcommittee, which, after stating their objections to giving the exclusive privileges guaranteed by the lease to any one party, closes as follows: The purpose to which this region, matchless in its wonders and grandeur, was dedicated, a public park and pleasure ground for the benefit and creating the control of and pleasure ground for the benefit and en-joyment of the people, is worthy the highest patriotism and statesmanship. If congress shall do its duty and perfect the legislation contained in the act of 1872 it will be no longer necessary for Americans to visit the Alps in order to enjoy mountain scenery. No other region can rival in wonders and at-tractions the Yellowstone park." Mr. Vest, in presenting the bill and report, carnestly desires every member of the senate to give attention to this subject, in order that when he should call the bill up for action, which he should do at the carliest opportunity, its importance might be realized. The extension of the limits of the park was recommen-ded by the committee upon the suggestion of of the limits of the park was recon Gen. Sheridan, who has, as the comminder of the military department embracing the park, made a careful study of the country, and was convinced that the reservation should include the proposed extension, on ac-count of geographical and other physical con-

A Modest Demand.

Col. Peyton, of Philadelphia, the promoter of the centennial exhibition of 1876 and of the Yorktown centennial, is here in advance of a delegation which is expected to arrive from Philadelphia on Monday next, when a memorial to congress will be presented first in the house by ex-Gov. Curtin asking for an appropriation to reimburse the stockholders for the losses incurred in the deficiency in closing up the accounts of the centennial exposition. The memorial will ask for the modest sum of \$1,700,000, which is but \$200,000 more than the amount returned to the United States treasury under the terms of the original act of congress which placed \$1,500,000 at the disposal of the directors of the exposition, to be repaid to the government out of the gross receipts before any expenses were deducted. Col. Peyton says that the stock in question is held by citizens of the states of New York and Ponnagolaria, but principally published. treasury under the terms of the original pointed will be allowed to designate their successors. The recent large discharge of employes in the census effice was caused by failing appropriations, and it is believed that by granting a deficiency appropriation of \$100,000\$, which will be requested, congress will prevent another wholesale discharge, which must otherwise follow. girls and the investments of capitalists, and that the stock will taken up purely on count of the state pride awakened by active interest taken in the matter by Hon John Welsh, late minister to England. Hiscock, chairman of the house propriations committee, said to Col. Per-ton yesterday that it would be ut-terly useless to undertake to pass such a bill at the present session, bus this chilling prospect will not deter the friends of the proect from making a strong effort to secure favorable action. Col. Peyton claims that the centennial exhibition benefited the country in numerous ways to the extent of millions, and that through it our government is now in possession of very valuable presents from for eign powers, the worth of which can hardly be estimated in money, probably aggregating over \$10,000,000, and that in view of all this the stockholders have a just claim upon the government in even a greater sum than they

Land Grant Matters.

The house committee on the judiciary yes terday discussed the Knott resolution declaring all the Northern Pacific railway land grants forfelted, and on motion of Mr. Knott list it on the table for consideration at the next meeting. Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, was before the committee and made a statement in regard to his resolution of inquiry, which calls upon the secretary of the interior to postponed until next Saturday.

furnish the original maps and papers of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Western (Kansas Pacific) railway with a view to ascertaining if that road is not laying claim to large tracts of land to which it is not entitled, and the committee agreed that the inquiry should be made. Mr. Anderson was also heard on the question of construing certain laws with a view to ascertaining why expenses of survey-ing, &c., have not been paid and patents for the land issued.

A FAIRY FOOT RACE.

A Lively Scene in the Corridors of the Interior Department.

Commissioner McFarland, of the land office, who is an extremely decorous person, found It necessary to the preservation of his dignity and the discipline of his office to discharge one of his most promising clerks yesterday. one of his most promising cierks yesteraay. The object of his displeasure is a young man, who, although only recently married to the daughter of a naval officer of prominence and high social standing, could not withstand the temptation of flirting with a pretty clerk in the department. This breach of propriety reached the ears of his superior, who gave him a fatherly reprimand a week or two are without effect. It is likely he or two ago without effect. It is likely he would have escaped the wrath of the commis-sioner, however, hud not his wife taken it into her head to visit the department. She into ber head to visit the department. She brought a rawhide with her and seeking out the objectionable young lady proceeded to make the place very torrid. She classed the miss through the halls, pursuing her clear around the building. Both ladies developed great speed and staying powers. Those who witnessed the spectacle say it was one of the greatest foot races on record. The maid obtained the lead, however, and held it from wire to wire keeping just, hevond the reach wire to wire, keeping just beyond the reach of the burtling rawhide, and showing no signs of exhaustion. But for the interference signs of exhaustion. But for the interference of a watchman they would probably be still running. A survey of the field shows only one casualty. The lothario who caused all the trouble is out of a job, and the department will not be scandalized again very soon.

Indian Land Decision.

The first comptroller of the treasury has endered an opinion in the matter of the paynent of expenses incident to the disposition of Osage trust and diminished reserve lands and Osage ceded lands in Kansas. The ques-tion was, whether the act of August 5, 1889 elating to the expenses of the sale of lands therein mentioned, repealed section 3617 of the Revised Statutes in so far as the proceeds of the sales of the lands are concerned, or, in et, whether the gross proceeds of the sale be covered into the of the lands are to asury, or, whether out of such proceeds I without any other appropriation act, expenses incident to the dispo-on of said lands shall be paid y the receivers of public moneys out of the first comptroller is of opinion that an excep-tion cannot be engrafted on section 3617 without clear words indicating such purpose, but he held that the act of 1882 does engraft an exception in clear and explicit language, and that a particular provision of the act of 1882 ontrols and limits the general provisions of ection 3617 of the Revised Statutes. He contends that the purpose of the act of 1882 clearly required the expenses incident to the disposition of the lands in question to be paid from the sums realized from the sales. The act does not authorize the payment of ex-penses incident to sales prior to the date of its

Let us Have a Navy.

At its meeting this morning the house comnittee on naval affairs agreed to recommend the committee on appropriations to provide for the construction of the following ships of war: One steam cruising vessel of war of be-tween 5,000 and 6,000 tons displacement, to cost \$2,700,000. One steam vessel of war of not less than 4,000 tons displacement, full steam power, and not less than two-thirds sail power, armed with rifled cannon of great power, and with machine guns, to cost \$1,576,85f. Three steam cruising vessels of war, not less than 2,500 tons displacement ach, full steam, and not less than two-thirds ail power, armed with rifled cannon, and with machine guns, to cost for all \$3,093,675. One dispatch boat, or clipper, to be armed with breach-loading rifles and revolving machine guns, to cost \$460,000. One cruising torpedo boat, 100 feet long, to cost \$35,000. All these vessels shall be constructed of steel and provided with deflective steel armor if. vessels, as far as practicable, shall be constructed at navy yards, and the rest by con-tracts awarded after competitive bids.

War Claims.

The house committee on war claims yes terday morning agreed to report with favorable recommendation the Rosecrans bill to reimburse the state of California in the sum of \$250,000 for expenditures made by the state on account of Indian wars, with amendment authorizing the officers of treasury to audit and pay the claim. committee also agreed to report favorably the claims of Capt. Nicholas J. Bigley for \$21,-211.40, the alleged value of the steamer Hercules and tow of coal destroyed on the Mis-sissippi at Memphis, in 1863, and of Mary Veazre for \$5,440 for property taken by United States troops at Natchez, Miss., during the war.

A New Paper.

D. C. Gilman, the president of the Johns Hopkins university, of Baltimore, was yes-terday elected president of the Science company, a corporation just established to publish a first class illustrated weekly scientific journal to be called *Science*. The vice presi-dent chosen was A. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, who is the promoter and chief financial backer of the new enterprise. The editor is to be Samuel H. Scudder, a well-known entomologist, a graduate of Williams college, and the late assistant librarian of Harvard university. The publisher is to be Moses King, of Cambridge. In shape and style the paper will be very much like Nature, published in London by McMillan & Co.

Not a "Crank."

After listening in the house yesterday to the manly protest of Mr. Ford, of Missouri, that he is not a crank, it was but natural to turn to the Congressional Record to find out more particularly what he is. He was bor in Ireland, but came to this country in 1848thirty years before the cranks began coming— and in time to fall into line as a greenbacker and defeat a democrat in the ninth Missouri district. The directory sustains his protest, though his party by itself is not large enough to depend upon under trying circumstances. He was elected by two majority, which two appear to have straggled off somewhere and to have been absent at the late election.

Proposed Lease of Indian Lands. B. H. Campbell, representing a syndicate of Chicago capitalists, is negotiating with the secretary of the interior, for the lease of a tract of land thirty miles square, embracing about 2,400,000 acres, in the Indian territory, belonging to the Cherokee and Cheyenne Indians. The company purpose using the land for grazing cattle, and agree to cut only such timber as shall be needed to provide posts for the wire fence with which the tract will be inclosed. They offer \$50,000 per annum rental for the land, and the Indians are repented as being axious to enter into the arrangement.

Caught the Speaker's Eye.

The Hon, Dr. McLean, of Missouri, caught Chairman Houk's eye in committee of the whole yesterday when the gas discussion was on. It served his turn as well as the clusive eye of the speaker, and the house listened as the honorable doctor fired off his maiden speech against gas monopolies, which, it ap-pears, exist in St. Louis and everywhere. Civlization and the gas monepoly's lamp post go hand in hand.

Acts Approved.

The President has approved the act to remove the political disabilities of James I. Waddell and the act for the relief of Albert Grant, of the District of Columbia.

Heavy Ordnance.

BURNING BUILDINGS.

Serious Pires-The Losses Reaching Over a Million of Bollars-The Insurance.

PRIMESBURG, Jan. 5,-Intelligence has been received here of the burning of the large freight and depot building of the Norfolk and Western railway company, at Zuin station, yesterday morning, with some of the contents. The loss has not been ascertained, but is covered by insurance. The fire was of incon-diary origin. Night before last \$2,000 in cur-roncy was deposited in the safe of the com-pany. It is thought the object of the incon-diaries was to obtain possession of this money,

which was saved.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 5.—At 4 o'clock this morning fire broke out in E. H. Dormont's dry goods store. It was confined to the second floor, used for the millinery department. The millinery stock, to the amount of \$10,000, was a complete loss.

Sovery Hann Jan. Jan. 5.—The planing

SOUTH BEND, IND., Jan. 5 .- The planing SOUTH BEND, IND., Jan. 5.—The planing mill of Hodson Bros., the furniture factory of Smith & Deiting, the planing mill of Hertsell & Hartman, the South Bend pump company, the Bissell plow company, and Sibley & Ware's machine shop were burned last evening. Total loss, \$50,000. Insurance about \$25,000.

**EWBURG, N. Y. Jan. 5.—A fire this morning partly burned out Ward Stanton & Co., the well-known boat builders here. The loss is about \$20,000, of which probably \$50,000 is on property owned by that firm. The rest of the loss is on the main building.

rest of the less is on the main building, which belonged to the New York, Western Shore, and Buffalo railway company. Ward Stanton & Co. and the railway comeach for probably three-fourths of their The fire endangered about one million dollars' worth of property in yachts and pleasure vessels laid up at the yard of the firm for the winter season, ferry boats for the West Shore railway company, and other vessels in various stages of construction. Fortunately there was a strong wind from the northeast, which helped the firemen to keep the flames away from sea and from some of Ward Stanton & Co.'s buildings, where the firm had their drawings and many valuable patterns stored. The firm will clear up and proceed with their business as soon as possible, but in the interval about half of their 400 employes

will be thrown out of work. DAVESPORT, IOWA, Jan. 5 .- T. Richter's cap and fur store has been burned, with a number of other buildings on Second street, Total loss, \$50,000 ; fully insured.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 5.—Roland & Blied, warehousemen, have falled for \$27,000; assets,

COHOES, N. Y., Jan. 5 .- At 8:30 this morning a fire originated in the wheel pit of the rolling mill of Morrison, Caldwell & Page while the engineer was thawing out the wheel, and the entire works were consumed wheel, and the entire works were consumed within an hour, nothing being left but the furnaces and chimneys. The flames drove the workmen away so quickly that they had no time to think of drawing their furnaces, and hence the loss is much greater than it etherwise would have been, as the iron will now have to cool in them, and they will then have to be taken apart for removal. total loss on the rolling mill is now estimated at half a million dollars. The insurance is about \$75,000. The sierce slames were driven to the pilot mills, which were soon enveloped. The fire ran riot through the oily and combustible material, and communicated from one story to another with lightning speed. Within five minutes this immense brick structure was in flames, and the firemen were utterly helpless to stay their progress. The firemen had to retrent to a safe distance, as it was momentarily expected that the gasoline tank would explode, and the fact that several barrels of oil had just been placed in the tank made the situation more hazardous. Au ex-plosion followed, which rent and leveled the walls. The loss on Gugerty's mill is \$100,000, and the insurance probably \$75,000. Powers and O'Brien's mill occupied a portion of the pilot mills building and is involved in the meral ruin. Their loss is \$30,000, and is artially insured. The sufferers state that partially insured. The sufferers state that they will rebuild at once. It is claimed that the Morrison, Calwell &

Page rolling mills, in which to-day's fire orig-inated, cost \$600,000, and that the loss on buildings and machinery is \$400,000; but this estimate is considered too large, and the loss will probably not exceed \$150,000. The workmen in the rolling mills had not time to draw the fires from the furnaces. The iron in them will chill and compel the tearing out of a part of the furnaces to put them in working condition.
BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 5.—The flour mill of

a opinion of the secretary of the navy, it is dedeemed practicable. One half of these county, was destroyed by fire last night, as far as practicable, shall be considered with 3,000 bushels of wheat, thirty together with 3,000 bushels of wheat, thirty tons of mill feed, and a quantity of corn and oats. The damage is estimated at \$25,000, with insurance of \$9,500 on the mill and 2,500 on the stock.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Jan. 5.—A fire at Hyndman, Bedford county, destroyed three dwellings and one store, logether with contents. It originated in William Weir's grocery store, who loses about \$2,000 on stock, and is in-sured for \$1,200. Total loss estimated at

Total loss contacted as about \$7,000.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 5.—A building at Broadway and Lemon streets, owned by William Johnson and the German Building assosiation, was burned this afternoon. Johnson's loss was \$4,000, with \$1,500 insurance. The building association's loss was \$2,000; insured was \$4,000, with \$1,500 insurance. for \$1,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5,—A special to the *Inter-Ocean from Peoria says: Fire to-day destroyed the business houses of Chalmors & Myers, wholesale leather; A. Schradsky, clothing; D. J. Calligan & Co., boots and shoes; and Etter & Coldridge, wholesale hardware. Loss \$100,00, insurance \$52,500. SALEM, MASS., Jan. 5.—The Powers rolling

mills at Danversport were burned to-night. Loss \$40,000, partially insured.

A Negro Runs Away With a Girl. Bosron, Jan. 5 .- A dispatch from St. Albans, Vt., says John Edwards, a colored farm laborer at Rochester, ran away yesterday with Kitty Marsh, 13 years old, daughter of a farmer. Edwards stole horses and sleigh from his employer, and, calling at the school house where the girl was, she accepted an invitation to take a ride. These facts were learned by her parents from the children, and an alarm was given. The search has been vigor-ously prosecuted all over the northern part of the state. This morning it was learned at Vergennes that the man and his victim spent the night there and started north this morning. It is not believed that the flight was prearranged on the part of the girl, al-though her subsequent movements may have been voluntary. It is feared that the pair will reach Canada before they can be overtaken. Edwards has served a term for lar ceny.

Amusements.

There will be matinees at both theaters today. At the National Mary Anderson will appear in Pygmalion and Galatea in the afternoon, and to-night will close her engagement with Ingomar, sustaining the character of Parthenia, in which she is seen at her

At Ford's opera house Adams's Humpty Dumpty troop will offer special attractions for the ladies and children at the matinee, as each will be presented with a souvenir photoof Mr. Adams and his poncy. The last per-fermance of this excellent and laughable pautomine will take place to-night.

Sleighing and Consting. There were numerous sleighing parties on

the streets last evening, and the night was made merry by the sound of bells. The youngsters were out, too, in full force, and wherever there was a bill the boys and girls were boisterously joyful. Thirteenth street and the various streets and avenues around about Capital hill were in highest favor, though other thoroughfares had their friends. It takes very little anow and lee to make aleighing on the smooth Washington pavements.

Local Items.

Mr. H. A. Wilson, clerk at the sixth pre-cinct station, has written a letter to THE RE-PUBLICAN, stating that in refusing informa-tion to reporters he is simply obeying the orders of his superior officers, and that he has no intention to be discourteous. The fault now seems to be with the lieutenant in charge

of the station or his immediate superior.

The Bee this week has an extended account of the banquet to Hon. Fred. Douglass on New Year's day, illustrated by two fine portraits of Mr. Douglass and Register Bruco.

THE SNOW AND SOCIABILITY, The Weather was Rather Against the

Callers Yesterday-Personal and General Notes.

The unwelcome anow of the night before brought visiting to somewhat of a standstill vesterday afternoon. The numbers who called upon Gen, and Mrs. Grant were in no way deerred by the weather, however, and cards fell like snowflakes into Gen. Beale's door-way. The President has invited Gen. and Mrs. Grant to become his guests at the white house, but the hospitality will probably not be accepted by them at this time.

The Friday evening reception at Senator Cameron's was largely attended last night, and as was the case at Mrs. Beale's Tuesday mtherisg, this regular reception night was made an occasion of greater note by the presence of Gen. and Mrs. Grant and the hosts f friends who rallied at the expectation of

necting them there.
Ex-secretary and Mrs. McCulloch gave a handsome dinner party on Thursday evening in honor of their guest, Mrs. Wallace, of New York. The same lady was entertained at a

theater party by Gen. Sherman and his daughter last evening at the National.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Diechman have returned from their wedding tour and are guests at the Ebbitt until they succeed in inding a house for their permanent occupancy The wife and daughters of Representative

Crowley are at the Arlington for an indefinite stay. Miss Maud Crowley is still suffering from the effects of a severe cold contracted some weeks ago, and unless the climate here affords her some relief it is possible that her mother will go with her to Florida during the winter. the winter.

Mrs. Senator Pendleton is entertaining as

her guest this week Miss Silsby, of Boston, a young lady of striking and decided beauty, who attracted much admiration at the white house on New Year's day and at the german on Thursday evening. Miss Silaby will remain here until next week before starting toward her northern home.

For the past three weeks the white house

has been fairly overrun with visitors and sightseers. The regular hours, during which strangers are admitted to view the east room and the suite of parlors, are between 10 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, but the pilgrims arrive as early as the house door is unlocked and hover about the portico until the sunset hour. A steady procession of the reverent, the awe struck, and the curious winds through the state apartments each day, and the most varied and unexpected comments are heard upon the decorations and furnishings of the mansion. A floor cloth is stretched over the carpets to protect them from this constant wear, and the ushers re-peat their little descriptive homilies as wearily as the droning guides to foreign places, who conduct their flocks of felt-slippered tourists

over the slippery floors of royal residences, Mrs. Casey, widow of Gen. Silas Casey, U, S. A., and daughter, Miss Julia C. Casey, will reside permanently at No. 1713 I street north-

wont. Mrs. and Miss Crane, of New York, have taken apartments at 922 Fourteenth street, and will spend some time in Washington. Mrs. Crane is an artist of considerable repu-tation, and brought with her a fine miniature portrait of the New York philanthopist, Peter Cooper, which she has presented to Washing-ton's benefactor, Mr. W. W. Corcorau. Miss Crane has great musical accomplishments, having cultivated her voice under the best masters both in this country and in Europe. Both are possessed of fine conversational pow-ers, and have already been the recipents of much attention.

A very pleasant social and musical tainment was given by Dr. and Mrs. Morri-son at their residence last evening, at which a select double quartette from the Apollo Club assisted. The vocal and instrumental music was of a high order, and was alternated with several recitations from prominent ele-cutionists. At the close of the musical performances the amiable hostess, who is, by the way, a first class pianist herself, surprised her guests with a splendid suppor served up in elegant style. The company broke up after midnight after having spent a very pleasant

evening. Auxious About the Tariff.

The representatives of eastern and western manufacturers are gathering here to watch the course of tariff matters and to urge such changes as their respective industries demand. A prominent Pennsylvania manufacturer said last night that what they most dreaded was that the two houses would the bills formulated by the finance and ways and means committee, and that after consuming all the available time in passing these measures through their respective bodies, the results would be a conference committee and the adoption of a bill based strictly upon the report of the tariff commission as a compro-mise measure. This, he declared, would result in widespread disaster to almost every important manufacturing interest in the country, and force the closing of mills and factories and the discharge of thousands of

PERSONAL. Thomas Perry, U. S. Navy, is at the Riggs. Gen. D. G. Swalm, U. S. A., is at the Ebbitt. Hon. J. M. Haworth, of Kansas, is at the Eb-Louis W. Levy and wife, of New York, are at the

Col. R. S. Blair, of West Virginia, is at the Na-Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Cramer, of Brooklyn, are at Willard's. Hon. John Van Voorhis, of New York, is at the

Representative A. X. Parker, of New York, is at Mr. and Mrs. Theo, Irwin, of Oswego, N. Y., are W. G. Staples and wife, of Westport, Conn., are at the Riggs.

Dr. D. Albert Hiller and wife, of San Francisco, are at Wormley's. Representative A. M. Scales, of North Carolina, is at the National.

Charles T. Officer and wife, of Council Bluffs, Ia., are at Willard's. Hon, T. N. Lamison, of Ohio, and Jno. Stetson, of Newton, Mass., are at Willard's. Representative H. L. Muldrew, wife, and daughter, of Mississippl, are at the Ebbitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cook and Miss Adelaide Cook, of New York, are at the Riggs. Hon, George L. Converse, of Ohio, and Charles S. Bliss, of Boston, are at the Arlington.

Mr. James W. Clarke, managing editor of the Seston Traveller, is in town, and is stopping at the James C. Jenkins, a leading Georgia republican, and a prominent lawyer of Atlanta, is at the National, with his wife.

D. Shippen, U. S. N.; Lieut, Frederick K. Ward, U. S. A.; Lieut, T. H. Barry, U. S. A.; Lieut, S. W. Dunaing, U. S. A.; E. F. Leiper, U. S. N.; Lieut, J. M. Burns, U. S. A., and Maj. Charles R. Suter are at the Elblit.

Edmund Hendricks, New York; Wade Converse, Ohio; Mrs Alice Ranney, Boston; Morrill E. Gates, New Jersey; W. S. Roney and William M. Merodin, Prinsidelphia; J. W. Canfield, New York, and W. L. Guham, Colorado, are at the Arlington,

and W. L. Graham, Colorado, are at the Arlington.

A. Bernes, of New York; G. C. Goss, of Bath, Me.
F. E. Marble, of Syracise, N. Y.; W. H. Lyman
and wife, of Massachusetta; W. H. Glesson, of
Florida; P. P. Powell, U. S. Army; F. Tibbits, of
Philadelphia; Charles Whitney, of Brooklyn, N.
Y.; C. H. Shiner, of Kamas, are at the St. James.
C. D. Owens, New York; O. Lapham, Rhode
Island; E. W. Sewell, New York; O. P. Havens,
Georgia; C. St. John, Ir., New Jorsey; J. N. Sperry,
Tennessee; C. A. Tucker and wife and Frank; J.
Beits, New York; H. C. Forre-t, Philadelphia; C.
L. Mitchell, Floridat, F. W. George, New York;
H. L. Covode, Montana; W. C. Cheydey, Philadelphila, and A. W. Hale, New York, are at Willard's,
F. B. Chase and wife, Philadelphia; G. M. Till-F. B. Chase and wife, Philadelphia; G. M. Till-man, Tennessee; William F. Hall, New York; H. Phoobus, Hygela hotel, Old Point, Va., Z. S. Wilson, Cleveland, Ohio; Thomas R. Clark and wife, New York; J. G. Garland, Biddleford, Me.; D. Melaughlin, Jr., Georgatown; J. A. Enes, Massachn etts; Houry U. Johnson, Richmond, Ind., J. Henry Kershaw, Philadelphia, are at the Ebbit house.

Jas. La Boytanx, E. L. Collum and Wm, A. O'Brien, New York: John Brattle, Gullford, Coun.; Hon, L. C. Latham, North Carolina; T. F. Sankburr, Pichaware; J. W. Womack, Richmond; O. Sanfard and H. J. Cobb, Minneapolis, Minn; E. L. Miller, Kinston, N. C.: John W. Post, Westbury, N. Y.; Jacob Johnson, Punnsylvania; H. G. McCall, Montgomery, Ala., are at the Metropolitan, Charles C. Characa, James H. Base, New York, Charles C. Characa, James H. Base, New York, Phys. Rev. Rev. New York, New York,

Charles C. Chowar, and James H. Baca, New York: Robert M. Thomison, Boston; J. T. Young, C. T. Sarrold, and H. B. Palmer, New York: E. H. Morrison, Washington territory; Thomas C. Montgomery, and Judge James L. Angle, Rochester, N. Y. D. A. Fish, Mess.; C. C. Coffin, Beston; H. L. Haskell and wife, Flattsburg, N. Y. B. Land eth, Pa.; J. J. C. Charr, New York; C. L. Gildin, Fillingipina; T. E. Smith, New York, and Miss Livrig B. Jacob, Louisyille, Ey., are at the Riggs.